INFORMATION LETTER

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1945 Subsidy Sales Date Is Extended to September 30

The terminal date of eligible sales of subsidized canned and frozen vegetables has been extended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from June 30, 1946, to September 30, 1946. The terminal date for filing applications for payment has been extended from June 30, 1946, to November 30, 1946. This is the final extension of terminal dates in the 1945 subsidy programs, USDA said.

If subsidies are discontinued or if price control is suspended for any subsidized canned or frozen vegetable prior to September 30, 1946, the terminal date of eligible sales on such product will be changed to the date such discontinuance or suspension becomes effective.

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The OPA extension bill passed by the Senate would remove livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, and their food and feed by-products from price control on June 30, 1946. Other food items would be subject to price control only if certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply. The Senate measure would extend the life of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts until June 30, 1947. (See story on page 251.)

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USDA Doesn't Want Survey

The Department of Agriculture has withdrawn its request for the collection of certain cost data from canners by auditors of the Office of Price Administration, and has notified OPA to that effect. This action was taken, USDA informs the Association, in keeping with the resolution passed by the N.C.A. Board of Directors at its May meeting and reported in the INFORMATION LETTER of May 25 on page 221.

OPA's auditors who are now in the field on the survey have been notified of USDA's decision, and have been instructed to complete only the work already started at plants where canners have raised no objection to the collection of data.

OES Sets 1946 Grower Prices for Fruits at 1945 Levels

As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, Economic Stabilization Director Chester Bowles directed OPA and USDA to establish designated prices for fruits for canning and freezing at the same levels as last year, except for red sour cherries, plums, and apples. The price for red sour cherries was established at 8½ cents a pound for all States. However, consideration will be given to the cherry crop damage done in some States by a recent freeze and some changes in grower prices may be announced for these areas. The designated price for plums grown in the States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho is placed at $162 a ton. Both the red sour cherry and plum prices reflect changes in legal minimum prices. Prices for apples for processing will be announced at a later date.

With the exception of red sour cherries, plums, and apples, prices by grades, sizes and districts announced for 1945 will remain in effect for 1946, OES said. Processors paying less than the designated price will determine ceiling prices on the basis of the actual prices paid.

A complete list of designated prices by commodities on a grade, size and district basis are found on pages 11 and 12 of Supplement 13 to FPR 1. These prices also are published in the LETTERS for May 26, June 2, June 30, July 7, July 21, August 25, September 1, and September 8, 1945.

1946 Canned Vegetable Ceilings to Be Issued Next Week

Ceiling prices for the 1946 pack of canned vegetables will be issued next week by the Office of Price Administration. The new vegetable ceilings are contained in Supplement 19 to Food Products Regulation 1, which will be issued on June 19 to become effective June 24. The Association has made arrangements with OPA to mail the new pricing regulation to all canners just as soon as copies are printed and available for distribution.

A delay in issuing the 1946 ceiling prices for canned fruits was caused by a disagreement between OPA and the U. S. Department of Agriculture over the designated prices for fruits for canning. These differences were resolved this week when the Office of Economic Stabilization directed OPA and USDA to establish designated prices for constructing the 1946 canned fruit prices at last year's levels with the exception of apples, red sour cherries, and plums. (See story above.)

OLDEST CANNER DIES

John C. Morgan, 90, Pioneered in Canning of Apple Juice and Drying of Pomace

John C. Morgan, 90, founder of the John C. Morgan Company, Traverse City, Mich., and believed the oldest canner in the business, died June 10. Mr. Morgan, who was a diamond member of the canning industry's Old Guard Society, and an honorary life member of the International Apple Association, established the present Morgan firm in 1877 in Lakeside, Mich., moving his operations to Traverse City in 1895.

His pioneering activities in Michigan food canning began with the packing and shipping of apples, cider and vinegar in wood along with sorghum molasses and maple syrup in cans. It was in 1891, owing to a succession of crop failures in Berrien County, that Mr. Morgan transferred his activities to Traverse City, operating in a leased factory at first and building the first section of the present plant there four years later. Soon after that his two sons, Don S. and the late Howard C. Morgan, became associated with him in the business, which has expanded to include, along with apple products, the packing of canned and glaced cherries.

Mr. Morgan is credited with having pioneered in not only canned apple juice but also in the development of the drying of apple pomace which made the present pectin industry possible.

Born in Chicopee, Mass., of a long line of Yankee forebears, Mr. Morgan left New England while in his teens to ship before the mast on a Great Lakes lumber carrier. Later he completed his education at Michigan State College (then Michigan Agricultural College), of which, at the time of his death, he was rated as the oldest alumnus.

Food Sales Show Increase

Reports compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce indicate that food sales have increased from 5 to 20 percent in most sections of the country. The Department stated that "scarce buying" by many customers rushing to stock up on short items has resulted in abnormal shortages. Canned foods, dried fruits, meat, butter and other dairy products, were listed as being scarce in a number of retail food stores in many parts of the country.

BOWLES ISSUES FURTHER DIRECTIVES AUTHORIZING CEILINGS FOR 1946 CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Economic Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, on June 7, issued two directives authorizing the Office of Price Administration to proceed in the establishment of maximum prices for certain processed vegetables to be based on specific designated raw material costs. The first, Directive 120, directs OPA to establish maximum prices for all canned vegetables which are not now currently being subsidized and which are still under price ceilings. The second, Directive 121, authorizes OPA to proceed with a similar program for frozen vegetables. Official texts of both directives follow:

[Directive 120]

MAXIMUM RAW MATERIAL COSTS; PACKED VEGETABLES, 1946

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator, have submitted to me information with respect to establishing maximum raw material costs to be reflected in maximum prices for packed vegetables produced from designated vegetables. After careful consideration, I find that the measures hereinafter authorized and directed to be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator will effectuate the purposes of the Stabilization Program.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942 (7 F.R. 7871), Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F.R. 4681), Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F.R. 10155), Executive Order 9651 of October 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 13487), Executive Order 9697 of February 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 1691), and Executive Order 9699 of February 21, 1946 (11 F.R. 1929); *It is hereby ordered:*

The Office of Price Administration is authorized and directed to establish maximum prices for packed vegetables produced from any of the vegetables designated in Schedule A, attached hereto, which are computed on the basis of actual weighted average prices paid not in excess of the applicable raw material prices set forth in such Schedule A.

When used in this directive, the term "packed" means processed and enclosed in any container, whether or not hermetically sealed. However, the term does not include any product when processed by freezing, drying or dehydrating, nor does it include any of the packed products known as preserves, relishes or pickles packed from other than fresh vegetables.

SCHEDULE A

DESIGNATED AREA AVERAGE GROWER PRICES—VEGETABLES FOR PACKING FOR 1946

[Maximum raw material costs]

Commodity	State or area	Dollars per ton
1. Asparagus	Oregon and Washington	1942 price plus $40.[1]
	All other States	1942 price plus $30.
2. Beans, fresh lima, other than Fordhook type (see item 6 for Fordhooks).	Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho other than southeastern.[2]	$120.
	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia (Eastern Shore),[3] Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho (southeastern).[2]	$105.
	All other States and areas	$100.
3. Mushrooms	All States	$1.50 per 3-lb. basket
4. Peas, blackeye (in pods)	Maryland and Virginia	$60.
	All other States east of the Mississippi River	$55.
	All States west of the Mississippi River including all of Louisiana.	$65.
5. Peas, other field in pod (including crowder, cream, purple hulls and other similar varieties used for canning).	Maryland and Virginia	$55.
	All other States east of the Mississippi River	$50.
	All States west of the Mississippi River including all of Louisiana.	$65.
6. Miscellaneous vegetables (including Fordhook lima beans and any other vegetables not designated in items 1–5 above but still under price control).		1942 price plus 20 percent.[1]

[1] These prices are on an individual-processor basis and are at the same levels as those designated in 1945.
[2] *Southeastern Idaho:* Franklin, Oneida, Bannock, and Bear Lake Counties.
[3] *Eastern Shore Virginia:* Accomac and Northampton Counties.

[Directive 121]

MAXIMUM RAW MATERIAL COSTS; FROZEN VEGETABLES, 1946

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator, have submitted to me information with respect to establishing maximum raw material costs to be reflected in maximum prices for frozen vegetables produced from designated vegetables. After careful consideration, I find that the measures hereinafter authorized and directed to be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator will effectuate the purposes of the Stabilization Program.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942 (7 F.R. 7871), Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F.R. 4681), Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F.R. 10155), Executive Order 9651 of October 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 13487), Executive Order 9697 of February 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 1691), and Executive Order 9699 of February 21, 1946 (11 F.R. 1929); *It is hereby ordered:*

The Office of Price Administration is authorized and directed to establish maximum prices for the 1946 pack of frozen vegetables produced from the vegetables designated in Schedule A, attached hereto, which are computed on the basis of actual weighted average prices paid not in excess of the applicable raw material prices set forth in Schedule A.

SCHEDULE A

DESIGNATED AREA AVERAGE GROWER PRICES—VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING—1946

[Maximum raw material costs]

Commodity	State or area	Dollars per ton
1. Asparagus	Oregon and Washington	1942 price plus $40.[1]
	All other States	1942 price plus $30.[1]
2. Beans, fresh lima other than Fordhook type (see item 3 for Fordhooks).	New Jersey	$133.
	Arkansas, Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho other than southeastern.[2]	$120.
	New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia's Eastern Shore,[3] Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho southeast.[2]	$105.
	All other States and areas	$100.
3. Miscellaneous vegetables (including Fordhook lima beans, broccoli, cauliflower, and any other vegetable not designated in Items 1–2 above but still under price control).		1942 price plus 20 percent.[1]

[1] These prices are on an individual-processor basis.
[2] *Southeastern Idaho:* Franklin, Oneida, Bannock, and Bear Lake Counties.
[3] *Eastern Shore Virginia:* Accomac and Northampton Counties.

OPA Eases Pricing Provisions for Establishing Ceilings on Canned Foods Purchased by Canners from the Government

The Office of Price Administration, through the issuance of Amendment 12 to Supplement 13 to Food Products Regulation 1, effective June 10, has broadened the provision for figuring maximum prices for sales by canners who purchased canned foods from government procurement agencies for resale. The amendment also makes several other miscellaneous changes in the supplement.

The provision for figuring maximum prices for sales by processors of previous years' packs, products which have been sold to them by government procurement agencies, has been changed to permit the pricing, by use of the applicable conversion provisions of the supplement, of an item which differs from the processor's item of the same product in one or more of the following respects: variety, grade, style of pack, sieve size, size of container type and size. As originally issued this pricing provision provided only that differences in brand should be ignored. Under the amendment, processors of items of the same product will be able to figure maximum prices for a great many more items purchased from government procurement agencies by using the conversion provisions of the supplement.

Two of the conversion factors for figuring changes in container size for hominy, okra and tomatoes, cut okra, whole okra, rhubarb, artichokes, bamboo sprouts, celery, parsnips and turnips, set forth in the supplement are erroneous and the amendment corrects these errors by supplying new conversion factors.

The table of dollars-and-cents maximum prices under Section 6(g) of the supplement for blackeye peas, and all other field peas and field peas with snaps, is amended by adding the words "fresh shelled" to these items. Although the prices in the table were never intended to apply to any but the fresh shelled style of these items this amendment removes any ambiguity which may have existed.

The individual adjustment provision is amended to provide that if additional information requested by the Office of Price Administration is not submitted within 30 days the application for adjustment shall be considered withdrawn and the docket closed. This provision is the same as one contained in the individual authorization section of FPR 1. This amendment does not affect the regulation except to remove the necessity of entering formal orders dismissing the application.

The amendment also removes certain fruits packed in natural juice (dietetic fruits) from Pricing Method No. 1 and makes these items subject to prices individually authorized by the OPA. These items were originally priced by reference to the conversion provisions of the individual appendices. However, this method does not properly reflect the cost of packing fruit in this manner, the OPA said. In individually authorizing maximum prices for fruits packed in natural juice proper consideration can be given to the additional cost of packing in this manner. Although no sugar syrup is packed with the fruit, the fruits are more expensive to pack than those containing sugar because of the additional fruit used to obtain the juice. (Fruits packed in natural juice prior to price control sold at a premium price over fruits packed in sugar syrup.) No action is taken with respect to fruits in natural juices priced under Pricing Method No. 2 since the increased cost is reflected in the determination of raw material cost.

Copies of Amendment 12 have been sent by OPA to all canners affected by the action.

New Cook Book Includes Use of Canned Food Combinations

The California Cook Book, by Genevieve Callahan, is more than just another cook book, most home economists agree. It is full of common sense ways to combine foods, including many excellent combinations for canned foods, and the information is presented with a flair that makes one want to try the suggestions. Canners will like the way Miss Callahan has used canned foods, and canners' wives will like a copy of the book because the recipes are easy to follow and have a cosmopolitan appeal.

Miss Callahan, the author of the new cook book and a well known food writer and editor, recently has been engaged by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company as a consultant home economist.

Marjorie H. Black, Director of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, is named by Miss Callahan among the acknowledgments in the front of the book for her assistance in the compilation of material for the publication.

Olive Association Moves

The California Olive Association moved on June 7 to Room 420, Sheldon Building, 461 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF 1946 GREEN PEA, SWEET CORN, AND TOMATO CROPS FOR PROCESSING IS REPORTED

Toward the end of May, higher temperatures were recorded in the upper Mississippi Valley which aided in the rapid germination of seed and the growth of processing crops already planted, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on June 10. Growers were making good headway in planting late crops, USDA said. Moderate rains in Wisconsin partially relieved the need for moisture there and the dry weather in the Pacific Northwest was broken by showers. Indiana and Ohio growers were seriously handicapped by too much rain and cloudy weather. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and several areas south of these States, some delay in planting late crops was caused by frequent showers.

While growers of green peas in the late producing States farthest north were still planting seed early in June, harvest was gaining momentum in the early areas. Conditions on June 1 were favorable for good yields in most of the important States. A few snap beans grown in the South still were being processed, but canners were shifting interest toward the North. The Maryland Eastern Shore and the Ozarks will probably become important sources of supply of beans toward the end of June.

Growers of sweet corn made seasonal headway in preparing their fields and planting the seed. Higher temperatures late in May were beneficial and some of the early fields were ready for cultivation by June 1.

The setting of tomato plants into the fields progressed satisfactorily, except in Indiana, Ohio, and parts of Pennsylvania where rains and mud interfered. The delay was especially serious in Ohio and Indiana where growers had an ample supply of plants and could not get into their fields to set them. Ozark growers were handicapped by too much rain, but succeeded in planting a large acreage. Text of the USDA report follows:

Green Peas for Processing

Since the middle of May, the Northwestern States and Wisconsin have had the rains that were needed. On June 1 the condition of the crop was equal to or slightly better than usual in almost all areas except in southern Minnesota, where much of the crop failed to recover from an early May freeze, and in the Western States.

Harvesting operations started late in May on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and are expected to continue into July, when growers in the Northwest and in northern Wisconsin and Maine will be cutting their crop. Control measures are being used in the limited areas where aphids are bothersome.

Maine: Growers of green peas for processing started to plant seed about May 15 and continued through the remainder of the month. Conditions were favorable for germination and good stands were in evidence by the end of the month.

New York: Prospects are favorable for a good crop of green peas for canning or freezing in New York. Harvesting is expected to be under way around June 20, but the period may be a short one because the crop is developing very uniformly over a widespread area.

Pennsylvania and Western Maryland: The pea crop thrived under the influence of cool temperatures and plenty of moisture. By June 1 most of the fields were in full bloom. Harvesting may be under way about June 15.

Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia: Harvesting operations gained headway after May 15 on the Eastern Shore. This is slightly earlier than usual and in many of the fields that have been cut, yields are encouraging. Some aphids are appearing and control measures are being used.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan: Overcast skies and plenty of rain afforded good growing conditions for green peas in this area. Some harvesting will be going on through the early part of June, and between June 10-20, it is expected to be quite active, particularly in northern Ohio and Michigan.

Illinois and Wisconsin: Late varieties were planted before the end of May in practically all areas and the crop was growing under favorable conditions. Timely rains partly relieved the need for moisture in Wisconsin, but since soil moisture was very deficient earlier in the year, the rain was readily absorbed. More rain will be beneficial.

Iowa and Minnesota: In most of Iowa, growing conditions were quite favorable. In southern Minnesota, they were irregular. A severe freeze on May 11 inflicted damage in some areas and yields are expected to be light. In the areas that escaped this freeze, the June 1 prospects were good.

Colorado and Utah: The crop in these two States continues to grow satisfactorily, except in some parts of Colorado where cool weather has retarded the vines. In Utah, most of the canning peas have passed full bloom and harvesting started early in June.

Oregon and Washington: Recent rains east of the Cascade Mountains improved prospects. Some of the crop was harvested near the end of May, and harvest will probably continue into the latter part of June. Too much rain in western Washington slowed planting, but the harvest will carry on into July. In western Oregon the crop is growing under favorable conditions.

Snap Beans for Processing

Since the middle of May, prospects in the Southern States for snap beans for processing have become less promising than they were around May 1. Rains were reducing the crop. In the more important producing States of the North, planting operations were being delayed until the ground dries out and warmer weather materializes.

Maine: Farm work was being carried on about as usual and a few small areas were planted to snap beans by June 1. Seed germinated satisfactorily.

New York: Rains and considerable cloudy weather delayed the planting of snap beans in western New York State. Most of the acreage will probably be planted early in June.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Planting continued through the last half of May. Higher temperatures are needed to germinate the seed in the fields that have been recently planted. Growers in New Jersey may start picking from their early fields about June 20.

Delaware and Maryland: In Delaware and in Maryland, the ground was too wet and cool for the seed to germinate rapidly. Some seed decayed. Replanting in these fields was in progress the last of May. Some of the crop, in fields farthest advanced, on the Eastern Shore may be ready for picking about June 10.

Virginia, North and South Carolina: In Virginia, snap beans were developing slowly and more warm weather is needed. Harvesting started about May 30 in the early fields. Rains in North and South Carolina reduced production prospects from the May 15 indications. Movement from South Carolina became less active near the end of May and much of the tonnage was diverted to canneries. North Carolina is expected to furnish some tonnage for processing through June.

Louisiana and Mississippi: Too much rain curtailed yield prospects in these two States. Harvesting will be nearly completed by June 15.

Arkansas and Oklahoma: Conditions early in May were satisfactory for germinating snap bean seed, but excessive rainfall and cloudy weather later in the month injured the crop. Many plants turned pale or yellow and dropped the blossoms. Harvesting operations are expected to begin early in June and become somewhat more active toward the end of the month.

Michigan and Wisconsin: Growers in Michigan were busy near the end of May planting snap beans. Conditions were quite favorable for germination. Rains in Wisconsin improved the condition of the soil and planting is expected to proceed as fast as fields can be prepared.

Colorado and Utah: Most of the acreage intended for snap beans was planted by May 31. Favorable conditions prevailed for developing the crop.

Oregon and Washington: The dry weather, which was rather serious early in May west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington, was relieved by timely showers. Growers finished planting most of their seed by the end of the month and germination was generally satisfactory.

Tomatoes for Processing

Tomato growers took advantage of each opportunity to set their plants in the fields, but an area embracing almost all of Indiana and Ohio and portions of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were soaked with heavy rains which prevented necessary field work. The result was a serious delay in planting, especially in Ohio and Indiana. Plenty of plants are available, but more warm clear weather is needed to dry the fields.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania: Ground was prepared early and in New Jersey some tomato plants were set in the fields about the first of May. A few growers in Pennsylvania also started setting plants early in May. Later a period of cool cloudy weather and frequent rains slowed growth and caused some plant losses which growers replaced later in the month. As a result there was considerable irregularity in the development of plants in these early fields. The season in New York was not as far advanced on June 1 as in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and planting is expected to become more active early in June.

Delaware, Maryland and Virginia: About half of the acreage intended for tomatoes in Delaware and Maryland was set by June 1. The supply of plants was adequate and growers expected to continue setting as rapidly as the fields can be prepared. In eastern Virginia, development of the plants was more advanced than in Delaware and Maryland. In the Bedford-Roanoke area of Virginia, transplanting from the cold frames will likely continue active in early June.

Ohio and Indiana: Planting schedules were seriously disrupted in these States by excessive and long continued rains. Growers had planned to set a large part of their acreage about the third week in May, but rains interfered. As late as June 1, much of the acreage was unplanted. Many tomato plants were too large to be handled readily and some growers were making arrangements to sow tomato seed directly in the field for this year's crop.

Kentucky-Tennessee: Rains extended southward across Kentucky and Tennessee and delayed the crop. Growers had plenty of plants available but encountered trouble in getting them into the fields.

Illinois and Iowa: More favorable conditions existed in these two States than in Indiana or in the Kentucky-Tennessee area. Plants were set in fields and were well supplied with moisture. Temperatures were favorable for normal development.

Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma: Despite troublesome rains through much of the latter part of May, growers continued to set out their plants and the task was nearly completed by June 1. The supply of locally grown plants was adequate and transplanted readily to fields well supplied with moisture. Growing conditions afterward were favorable.

Colorado and Utah: Tomatoes for processing were growing under favorable conditions. It was necessary to replant some fields where a killing frost about May 1 destroyed the plants. For the most part, however, plants were developing quite uniformly.

Sweet Corn for Processing

In general, growers of sweet corn for processing made satisfactory headway in preparing their fields and planting seed through May. Higher temperatures in the Upper Mississippi Valley made the ground warm and the seed germinated rapidly. Rains have fallen in the Northwest to relieve the deficiency in moisture. In parts of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, excessive rainfall interfered with planting schedules and growers in Delaware and Maryland also encountered some trouble through May from muddy fields. Growers in Maine usually plant sweet corn after June 1.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: In the New England sweet corn producing area, the soil has adequate moisture and growers made usual progress in May with field work. Sweet corn seed will be planted as soon as danger from killing frosts is over—this is about June 1.

New York State: Frequent showers and considerable cloudy weather in May interfered with planting schedules. Growers expected to plant considerable acreage after June 1.

Pennsylvania: Although some fields were planted early in May, most of the acreage is expected to be planted around June 1. Temperatures through May were cool and the seed germinated slowly in the early fields. Rains also interfered with planting.

Delaware and Maryland: Prospects on June 1 were that some of the late fields will not be planted before June 10 or 15. Because of too much moisture in May, germination was irregular in the first fields planted and some replanting is necessary.

Ohio and Indiana: Prospects two weeks ago were favorable for an early season in these States, but heavy rains and considerable cloudy weather after May 15 have slowed progress. Planting will continue into June.

Illinois and Wisconsin: Cool weather and rains also delayed farm work in portions of Illinois. Toward the end of the month, conditions improved so that growers resumed planting and are endeavoring to complete this work early in June. Showers in Wisconsin relieved the shortage of soil moisture which was becoming acute.

Iowa and Minnesota: Soil and weather conditions are good. Most of the acreage intended for sweet corn was planted before June 1. Germination of seed was good, except in limited areas where surface water accumulated from heavy rains. Replanting was in progress in these spots. Many of the first fields to be planted were receiving the first cultivation to control weeds and conserve moisture.

Oregon and Washington; Temperatures rose toward the last of May and scattered light showers relieved the need for moisture. Prospects for sweet corn improved as a result.

Forthcoming Meetings

June 17-19—Grocery Manufacturers of America. Mid-year Meeting, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa.

June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-vear Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 21—Ozark Canners Association, Annual Spring Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

July 10-20—Indiana Canners Association, Canning Technicians School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 16-17—National Shrimp Canners Association, Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La.

July 24-August 2—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Canning Technicians School, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

November 21-22—Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

Weather of the Week

Reported by U. S. Weather Bureau
Week Ended June 12

In contrast to the cool, below-normal weather of the preceding week, weather during the past period began to show definite signs of midsummer, particularly over the Midwest, the U. S. Weather Bureau reported this week. Maximum temperatures over 100 degrees were reported in the Great Plains for the first time this season, with readings near 100 degrees well into the Northern Plains. Slightly below normal temperatures continued over Eastern and Gulf States. Rainfall also followed the midsummer pattern, occurring predominantly as the result of thunderstorm activity.

There was considerable inflow of cool, dry, air masses from the north during the week, but as a rule these moderated rapidly and their cooling effect was generally of short duration. Severe local storms occurred during the period in New York State and tornado activity was reported in Minnesota.

Rainfall was light and widely scattered over the country during the period. Scattered showers, predominantly light, occurred the fore part of the week in the Atlantic States and over States along the Northern Border. A few heavy rains were reported in the upper Mississippi Valley. Light scattered showers continued the remainder of the week over the extreme Northeast and along Northern Border States. A few heavy showers occurred the last few days of the period in the Texas-Louisiana region and near the upper Great Lakes. Most States were without appreciable rain during the period.

The following summary of weather conditions by States is compiled and issued on June 12 by the Weather Bureau from special telegraphic information:

Louisiana—Favorable for farm work, with much needed cultivation under way. Truck crops doing well.

Texas—Field work active. Commercial vegetables good progress. Early peaches abundant.

Arkansas—Truck and fruit prospects improved.

Tennessee—Sweet potatoes and tomatoes good growth. Vegetables and gardens very good. Apples, peaches, and pears good.

Kentucky—Weather favorable for crops and field operations. Much cultivation done middle and end of week.

Ohio—Vegetables good.

Indiana—More rain needed for germination and growing crops. Gardens generally very good.

Illinois—Gardens, truck, and potatoes improved.

Michigan—Week mostly favorable. Bean planting in progress in east.

Wisconsin—Temperatures mostly favorable. Moderate to heavy rains Monday relieved droughty conditions in south and west-central, except extreme southwest continues very dry. Row crops well cleared of weeds.

Minnesota—Washing rains in central and southeast. Moisture very beneficial, although field work delayed. Rainfall light and moisture badly needed in extreme west where crops beginning to suffer.

Iowa—Temperatures favorable during week, with very warm Wednesday through Sunday. No rain; more rain needed, especially in northeast.

Colorado—Temperatures normal. Precipitation moderate in northeast, light in southeast, and practically none west of Continental Divide. Excellent crop growth, but moisture deficiency increasing. Row crops and truck good.

New England—Some hail damage to cranberry vines reported. Storm in south on 8th uprooted and destroyed fruit trees. Some planting still awaiting favorable weather and dry soil. Vegetable growth satisfactory on well drained soils.

New York—Some soils too wet to work. Early peas good. Tomatoes and corn need warmth. Peaches set well; apples generally light. Corn and potato planting continues. Bean planting begun on Long Island.

New Jersey—Light showers frequent Tuesday through Friday. Cultivation resumed after excessive rain of previous week. Crops growing well. Vegetables and strawberries plentiful.

Pennsylvania—Cultivation and planting proceeded rapidly in southeast; elsewhere fields too wet, with crusting in some localities. Mostly too cool for good crop development. Corn growing slowly.

Maryland and Delaware—Favorable for growth and work. Crops good to excellent. Early tomato plants being cultivated. Peas maturing, except in extreme west. Early corn being cultivated. Tree fruits sizing nicely.

Virginia—Corn stands mostly poor; much replanting necessary. Cultivation of row crops progressed rapidly. Fruit sizing well; apples rather scabby.

Georgia—Favorable for farm work. Corn condition and progress very good; tasseling central and south. Truck good; harvesting active. Peaches ripening in north; harvesting continues in central and south.

Florida—Week rather cool; rainfall scant, except on southeast coast. Truck season over. Citrus groves in good shape; new fruit holding and sizing nicely.

Utah—Warm dry weather favored plant growth, but depleted soil moisture. Truck good progress.

Idaho—Temperatures near normal. Rains over north helped relieve dryness. Good growing week for irrigated vegetables and fruits. Pea picking beginning. Cherries ripening in southwestern valleys. Unirrigated land and lower ranges in need of rain.

Washington—Peas going to canneries and quick-freeze in east. Weather favorable for most vegetables. Asparagus crop about completed in east. Picking Bing cherries in eastern valleys.

Oregon—Scattered showers in north; temperatures slightly below normal. Picking Bing cherries started in Umatilla county.

California—Rainfall negligible. Fruits, nuts, and grapes doing well. Cherries plentiful. Picking valencia oranges and lemons proceeding rapidly. Harvesting cauliflower, broccoli, and carrots continues.

Ceilings Off Canned Foods

The Office of Price Administration on June 13 removed all price controls from fresh green peas, and at the same time, exempted eight minor canned or frozen food items, and suspended two more for an indefinite period. In addition to fresh green peas, the exemption order, Amendment 37 to Supplementary Order 132, includes the following items:

Imported and domestic frozen crabmeat specialties; imported and domestic brined pimientos (peppers); imported fresh canned peppers (the domestic variety was decontrolled recently); canned ripe olives; pickles, packed from fresh vegetables other than cucumbers; cocktail food accessories made from raw or cooked batter; canned jellied consomme; tamales in hermetically sealed containers, made from poultry, rabbit or any meat except beef, veal, pork, lamb or mutton (tamales made from the last five items are still under price control); and suspended indefinitely were imported and domestic smoked poultry, cooked poultry, and canned or frozen cooked poultry.

USDA Meat Board Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended June 8 totaled 209,000,000 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Meat Board. This production was 10 percent above the 190,000,000 pounds in the preceding week but 27 percent below the 287,000,000 pounds produced during the corresponding week of last year.

USDA WILL PURCHASE CANNED PACIFIC MACKEREL AND CANNED PACIFIC HORSE MACKEREL, N.C.A. ADVISED

The Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has advised the Association that it will receive offers for the sale of canned Pacific mackerel and canned Pacific horse mackerel required to be set aside in 1946 pursuant to War Food Order 44, as amended, or as that order may be amended or in accordance with subsequent orders. The USDA announcement reads:

Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents: Form PBT 400, Standard Contract Conditions, contains conditions which may apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCT-56, Canned Fish —General Contract Conditions, contains additional terms applying to purchases of canned fish; and Form SCO 88, Canned Mackerel—West Coast, Offer of Sale, details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish.

Offers must be submitted on Offer Form SCO 88 in an original and four signed copies and must be mailed to Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to December 1, 1946. Notice of acceptance may be given by telegram filed in Washingon, D. C., within 15 days after the date of receipt of the offer. A copy of the offer form executed by CCC will be returned for the canner's file.

All cases must be strapped, preferably with two crosswise straps, but parallel strapping is acceptable. Cans shall be labelled or lithographed with canner's commercial labels or markings.

As canned mackerel is available for shipment against the contract the canner will execute the Notice of Tender of Delivery, Form SCO-56a, in accordance with instructions printed thereon. Additional supplies of this Form SCO-56a may be obtained from the Washington office or from the Shipping Representative, Production and Marketing Administration, San Francisco 3, California.

If any lot of fish fails to meet contract specifications, such failure does not automatically release this lot for sale to the civilian trade. It is suggested that the canner furnish the CCC with complete information regarding the lot and the reason for its failure to pass inspection and also make a proposal regarding the disposition of the lot.

Further details with respect to this purchase may be obtained from M. W. Wallar, of the Washington office, whose telephone number is REpublic 4142, Extension 3559. Questions pertaining to shipping should be referred to Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, 821 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California.

Research Advisory Council

Chairman H. N. Riley of the Scientific Research Committee, with the approval of President Fred A. Stare, has appointed the following members of the Research Advisory Council to serve in a consultative capacity to the Scientific Research Committee. Personnel of the latter committee was announced in the INFORMATION LETTER for April 27, at which time it was indicated that appointments to the Research Advisory Council would be announced when completed. The personnel of the Council is as follows:

G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., LeSueur, Minn., *Chairman*

C. O. Ball, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio

H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah

J. L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Maine

R. S. Bell, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colorado

F. C. Blanck, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. S. Clark, American Can Co., Maywood, Ill.

B. W. Clarke, The Crosse & Blackwell Co., Baltimore, Md.

E. F. Cornell, Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.

A. M. Erickson, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.

W. W. Giddings, Polk Packing Assn., Winter Haven, Fla.

J. E. Hall, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.

J. L. Heid, Florida Citrus Canners Coop., Lake Wales, Fla.

M. E. Highlands, Friend Brothers, Inc,. Melrose, Mass.

E. E. Hill, Spencer Packing Co., Lebanon, Ore.

H. J. Humphrey, General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.

H. A. Hunter, Thomas & Co., Frederick, Md.

J. T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.

G. C. Kolb, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sven Lassen, Van Camp Sea Food Co. Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.

A. L. Malone, Continental Can Co. Inc., Chicago, Ill.

H. S. Marvin, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.

J. E. McConkie, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

Ralph Polk, Jr., The Polk Co., Tampa, Fla.

G. R. Schermerhorn, American Home Foods, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

R. S. Scull, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.

P. Y. Souder, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

L. M. Tolman, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

D. V. Vosburgh, Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.

R. B. Wakefield, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.

R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Labor and price control legislation during the past week continued to dominate the Congressional scene. While the President's emergency labor-industry disputes measure laid on the Speaker's table in the House, that body sustained a veto of the Case bill on June 11 by a five-vote margin, 255 to 135. (These two proposals were summarized in the INFORMATION LETTER for June 1.)

In his veto message, the President again requested that Congress pass his recommendations for emergency legislation. This legislation passed the House by a vote of 306 to 13 on May 25, was amended in the Senate by the removal of the "labor draft" provision, and was passed and returned to the House on June 3 for either concurrence in the Senate action or for a joint conference on the proposal.

The Senate opened debate on June 11 on price control extension (H. R. 6042) and passed the measure on June 13 by a vote of 53 to 11. It now returns to the House with a request by the Senate for a joint conference to reconcile the conflicting actions of the two bodies. A summary of the bill as it passed the House may be found in the INFORMATION LETTER of April 20, and a summary of the reported bill appeared in last week's issue of the LETTER.

Taft Amendment to OPA Bill

As an addition to the bill, the Senate adopted by a vote of 44 to 29 a proposal offered by Senator Robert A. Taft prohibiting the establishment of any maximum price on a manufac-

turer's or processor's commodity below the price for such product during the base period, October 1-October 15, 1941, plus "an amount equal to the increase in the weighted average of the per unit costs of a reasonable number of typical manufacturers or processors with respect to such product." The amendment provides for adjustments in the case of differences in size, quality, or other characteristics.

A "product" is defined in the Taft amendment as "any major item, product or article different in character from other products of the industry and which is separately considered, listed, priced, or dealt with by the industry in the normal course of business."

Administratively, the determination of prices under this amendment would begin with an application by the appropriate industry advisory committee. In such an application, comprehensive evidence with relation to the increase in cost would be required. The Price Administrator would be required to consider the evidence of the advisory committee along with all evidence available and within 60 days determine the increase in the weighted average of the per unit costs of a reasonable number of typical manufacturers or processors. The amendment would not require the obtaining of detailed cost accounting figures from any manufacturer who does not already have such information. Cost figures are to be excluded from the Administrator's calculations in the case of manufacturers whose costs are completely abnormal.

Inasmuch as the Taft amendment applies only to manufacturers and processors, Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska submitted a proposal to guarantee maximum prices applicable to distributors, wholesalers, or retailers "which will return * * * their prewar trade discount or the sum of the total current costs of acquisition plus the prewar mark-up." This amendment was adopted by a vote of 42 to 25.

According to an amendment offered by Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois and adopted by the Senate, no court proceedings may be instituted without the approval of the local United States District Attorney.

Other amendments adopted dealt with allocations of animal and poultry feed, Commodity Credit Corporation prices for wheat, a section stating that nothing in the bill shall limit operations under the Veterans Emergency Housing Act, and clarifying amendments.

Other labor legislation action this week included House passage of the Labor Department appropriations bill on June 11 and the decision of the House Committee on Labor, on the same day, to report the Norton bill (H. R. 4130) to raise the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour but make no other changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act. By agreement to report the Norton bill, the Committee, in effect, tabled the Senate-passed measure (S. 1349) and its Russell-Pace rider that would provide for the inclusion of farm labor costs in determining parity prices.

House Acts on Labor Legislation

During debate on the Labor Department appropriations bill, the House voted 202 to 134 in favor of an amendment submitted by Representative Alfred J. Elliott of California that would prohibit the National Labor Relations Board from utilizing any of its funds in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as defined in the Social Security Act. Opponents of the amendment charged that it would exclude from the Wagner Act over 1,000,000 food processing workers.

The Labor Department appropriations measures also provides $68,517,000 for employment office facilities and services and contemplates a return of such activities to the States on October 1, 1946, by allocating $51,387,750 of the total for grants to the States for the operation of public employment offices. For general administration of the U. S. Employment Service, the bill would provide a total of $6,394,600 with $2,650,000 for the Veteran's Employment Service.

Association's Mobile Field Laboratories Begin in N. Y.

Beginning June 20, the bacteriological mobile field laboratories of the National Canners Association will be located at the Newark, N. Y., plant of the Edgett-Burnham Co., and at the Oakfield, N. Y., plant of the Haxton Canning Co., for the duration of the canned pea pack. Later, during the corn and tomato juice packing seasons, the laboratories will be moved to other points in New York State. These locations will be announced later.

During the period that the field laboratories are stationed at Newark and Oakfield, N.C.A. laboratory personnel will be available to member-canners of these New York areas for consultation or for such other service in connection with spoilage and other problems as would ordinarily be submitted to the Washington Research Laboratory.

Laboratory Contributions

The Association's Washington Research Laboratory has released for publication an article on "The Brine Test for Maturity of Canned Peas." This has been sent to the publications serving the vegetable canning industry. The article was prepared by H. R. Smith of the Laboratory and Amihud Kramer of the University of Maryland, who is working on Association problems through a grant to the University.

These two collaborators recently released an article to the same group of publications entitled "The Succolometer, an Instrument for Measuring the Maturity of Raw and Canned Whole Kernel Corn."

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